do most cordially sympathize with your loss—a g-cat loss—of a most promise g-on. But he died in a glori-ous battle, for a most glorious cause, mod the vice or go dearly purchased with the best of Goorge's bland go dearly purctured with the test of Cosmittee will resound to the good and glory of the whole South will resound to the good and glory of the whole South for centuries to come, ander Livius favor and guidfores, to woom be all the poster and all the giory.

The climates of Richmand, like those of WholesThe climates of Richmand, like those of Wholesthe wing their manage efforts in behalf of the

vate dwelllogs; the first families in the State and city have opened their doors to all without descrimination, bte, and will soon restote all that can be chief. I vis-ited many, yesterstay and t day, of the devoted Gro-gians of the 7th and 1th Regiments, and with one ox-cession, who cannot live, I enviou them the honor of

The lattle was most already with them, and make much more so by the entertanate mistake of three effect regiments of our own this glate tiem.

"Barvew innesty redecated his plotiges to make the came of his State illustries. Foremost of all, he met dangers appalling tomay or edee, and finally fell, leading his broads to the charge his promise to the charge his proviously last. rigude to the charge, having previously lost, shot from under him, and received a spent

his horse, shot from under him, and received a special lin his thigh.

"The enemy thought, up to 4 o'clock, they had the wistory—and so they and; but the opportune arrival of two fresh regiments turned the battle and gave up a

of two frost regiments threat or wounded fell into their bands. They treated them kindly, hitigs them that bands and leaving them with chateens ful of water, and I am credibly mormed that even than they sold our men that they did not like to fight them; they had no cause, but were compelled to do it. Honce if think it was that they field so readily when the re-

verses occurred.

"My impressions are that with proper legislation by Congress—cutting of all c that in between our enclinics and Europe by letters of license to pass the blockbies and Europe by letters of license to pass the blockade, by justing an embar, o to endure as long as the
blockade does; by repealing the tax on imports, and
making every ladet from the Chesapeake to the Rio
Orando a port of entry, so they cannot be eff stually
blockaded; and by levying a direct tax on everybody,
on all property and upon all incomes to the amount of
\$PX,0.0,000 to \$25,0.0,000; and by the issue of Trenatry notes, receivable for taxe—the Government will
have solution enough, money enough, and will soon
have open nores and a free commercu to buy cheapest
and red highest with all the world, and enjoy peace
and amity with all the world and the rest of Puritan
Prigrims. Very respectfully, G. B. Laman,"

REBEL OUTRAGES.

MOW LOYAL MEN ARE TREATED IN VIRGINIA. The Counties of Feirfax, Prin. e William, and Lou-don, is Virgloia, I, lag on a. d. near the Potomae, in the neighborhood of Alexandria, have been partly settled by Northern men. The indignities and out-rages inflused upon these citizens by the Virglaians, upon these citizens by the 's gan-shot of the cardial, will b eredited. resident th whose connecter and standing, even essionist population, leave no doubt of h of his statements, and which can be among the

the entire truth of the statements, and which can be amply proved at any time:

As early as January, 1860, shortly after the execution of John Brown, the lims began to be drawn close by those was are now the violent Rebels. Hearility so the North began to be taked more openly; home granufactures were encouraged, woden and shoe factories started, and a large quantity of army clothing made at Frieschurz. It apparedicts were strictly watched; and in the counties referred to above, the Northern residents were aclonger permitted to receive any newspapers at all tinges with Northern sentiments. Such papers as Tag Evening Post and Tainments. Such papers as Tag Evening Post and Tainments. Sup newspapers at all linged with Normern sentiments. Such papers as Tag Evening Post and Tailburs, of course, were proscribed and burned. A few geligious papers were not objected to; but the New-York accular papers, including even The Herald and The New-York Lug-v, were tabooed. The burning was done by the Justices of the Ferce, who proceeded treaking organization in the analysis of the Pares. was done by the Justices of the Fe cc, who processes weekly, or at such times as pleased them, to the post-offices, examined the mails, and committed what they chose to the farmes. Letters have been frequently opened in the office at Occoquan, and more frequently statistical. A post-office in Prince William, where some 30 New-York papers were taken, i.c. duding many Tansawss, and where a New-York man was post-onsider, was actually discontinued by the Department at the instigation of Extra Bitty Smith, and the residents in that visinity were treen compelled to travel eight in that vicinity were teen compelled to travel eight miles further for their mails. The Northern resident was also precluded from the

free exercise of suffrage, anour pain of extreme social annoyance and subsequent danger. A year before the Presidential election, an opposition county ticket, beaded by John Underwood, was run by the Republic cane, including Northern residents and Virginians in about equal numbers. Our informant and others found that voting this ticket brought upon them sais isound that voting this tieve: brought upon them sais ingrion and hatred from all slore, even from those who
had been friends for years. The voters of this tick to
were marked; struck at once from social intercourse
with the dominant party; not even shaking of hands
was vouch slied by old acquaintances, and a meeting
was beid at Rentsville to denounce them.
At the Presidential election the spirit had become
bironger; Occopana cast 35 votes for Mr. Lincoln.
One very quiet farmer, who worked a farm and ran a
annull steam saw-mill, the only of on the county, went
to Occopan and deposited his vote (which is by open

Virgin's, and the voter's name is written of f his ticket). Some days afterward he wer-Lincoln was allowed at Bransville; those who would have done so were included ed by the open threats of a mob, ascented to, may, openly excited, by the County Clerk and by Gen. Hecton, the leading lawyer of the county, who was since killed at Manuscas. Even the Courts of lustice were not open to these marked voters; they could not obtain counted or get constrained of magistrates, or even the prefection of the criminal law. If sued for the most triving cause, they were compolled to get legal aid from Alexandria; and if assaulted or matraged, both the public procesure and the commit-

so get legal aid from Alexandria; and if assaulted or mutraged, both the public procedure and the committing magnistrator were deaf to their appeals.

Since the Section movement has gained strength, the sufferings of Northern and Union men have, of source, increased. One of the leading men of the county, a magnificate and manufact of the Legislature, are represented as much as the another magnification. sounty, a magnetite and manner of the Legislature, agreemed as much as three months ago the prevailing Seeling, by saying publicly that they had a right to take the property of the Yankees, and that the Yankees should all be driven out. About two months ago, a self-raised Committee or squad of men went to said the Union men and demanded their areas. Refusal arought blows, outrages, and threats of shouting &c., and the arms were searched for and carried off. Someand the arms were searched for and carried off. Some-times this was in the night, when the first hint of the visitors would be the discussive of finearms, with vol-leys of oaths. The requisition of horses for the army fell saverely on the Unionists. A Soccessionist having ten or twenty horses would be assessed two, while a Union man who had two would be surely deprived of one. Soccetimes exclude were given, sometimes not one. Sometimes receipts were given, sometimes not But army requisitions are endurable compared with private robber, which was common enough and went annumished, as the civil law is entirely defunct at present. The stores were entered by men who helped themselves to shoes, providens, &c. The description hemselves to shees, providing, &c. The flour stored in the mills at Occount for the necessary use of the citizens was driven off to Manasars, and in many cases the Union man were compelled to take their teams and carry off the only subsistence of their feathlies to

e army. The Northern men who have been able to get away The Northern men who have been able to get away have, in general, lets their farms and property. The gass given them and the out they are compelled to dake show how little they may bring away with them. But in fact they are detarred from bringing even such articles as these sweeping rules might allow; for the bridges are barned, the roads infested with strugglers, and the only available means of getting to Washington is by crossing the Potomic in amail boats.

[Eve. Post. Eve. Post.

MANUFACTURE OF RIFLED CANNON AT PITISBURG.

The foundaries at Patsburg are turning out rifled conmon with great rapidity. A correspondent of The Cin einnati Gazette gives an interesting account of the progress of the work, from which we copy the follow-

ing:
"Piles of shell and round shot, from the huge 15ing:

Piles of shell and round shot, from the huge 15inch to the tiny grape and canister, lay around the
scom in one of these factories, being packed ready for
shipment almost before they are cool. In the machine
shop adjoining, a huge 10-inch Columbind is revolving
on a lathe, while some twenty slege howitzers and the
short, kestled-shaped mortars are being bored and
turned. Here the great Rodman gun was cast, and
another 18-inch mouster is soon to be constructed.
Com. Dahlgren has sent on an order for a large number of his heavy 9 and 11-inch ship's guns, and, within the past two weeks, they are beginning to rifle the
solumblatis on hand. During the present week, over
twenty heavy guns have sent to St. Loais, beside hirge
quantities of shot and at all, and this morning, as I am
writing, the United States Ordannes officers have gone
quit to the proving grannes with ten large being howinters, that are to be sent immediately to them. Fremont
at St. Loais.

rate of nine cifed cancon per diem. They manufacture, beside the 9 and 11-inch Durdgrou, 8 and 11-inch bowitzers, 8 and 10-inch columbiats and mortars, a very ties bettery of iron 6 and 12-pounder guns, first trief for experiment, but which have become practically.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHERN MEXICO .- The Gal unton News of the 27th alt. has the following: The Fort Brown Play of the 11th says of the result of our

Fort Brown Flag of the 11th says of the result of our friend Quintero; anission to Gov. Viduari:

3 J. A. Quintero, Commissioner from the Confederate States to the State Nueve Loon and Controlla, reuned to these tyon Sunday from Monterey. Mr. Qui. tero and long and confiderated interviews with flow Viduari of Nueve Loon and with Scion Rogus, Se retary of State, in which the position of this frontier, and of the relations bereafter to exist between the Southern Controllers on all Nueve Lead were the Southern Confederacy and Nuevo Leon, were the subjects of communication; and we are informed that then. Viduoral has expressed the greatest friendship for the South, and declared it to be his intention to preserve the peace of the Rio Grande frontier with all the force

command. political organizations of the State of Naevo Leon, that he can at may time take the field with 2,000 well that he can at any time take the bell with 2,000 Wellappointed troops, and the partiality with which he has
at all times treated our people, and the friendship which
he has always manifested toward the State of Texas,
justifies us in the assertion that the Confederate States
have gained an ally of great importance in Vidaurei."

The Flag has the following important information: at The States of Nuevo Leon and Zacsteens have seconded from the Government of Mexico, and a treaty has been entered into between Gov. Or ega and Gov Vidaurri to work toge her; what the purport of the

ague or treaty is no one knows."
HANGING SOUTH CAROLISIANS. - The Charleston

Mirchary of yesterday that the following dispatch from its special correspondent at Richmond:

"Recursors, July 3c.—Two South Carollains have been hung by the comp. The surrender of the murderers has been demanded. They must be colivered up, or we will have four hung in rotal situe."

Correspondents are sometimes mistaken, and w hope there is a me error in this case. The attempts of the File Zonaves to mob the prisoners who were car-ried to W. shingron may have been the oligin of the report communicated as a fact by The Mercury's cor-respondent. If it be true, though the four Federalists should be hung by President Davis, and they should be taken from a class of prisoners whose death would be an example, we suggest Ely, the member of Con-

grees from Rochester, as one of the four.
[Savanah Republican.
CONGRESSMAN ELY.—Ely, the Republican Congress-Congression E.v.—Ely, the Republican Congression, who is in durance vile, was visited a few days ego by Mesars. K-it, Hocock, and Pryor, who informed him that they called on an errand of mercy, and were desirous of doing something to better his condition, provided it did not conflict with the military regulations. It is related that the currestness of these gentlemen in their proposed, and their generous forget-falmess of old garry lines, which always distinguished the true Southern gentleman, affected the prisoner powerfully, and that, sheading tears, he doughts arms around them, and said that he had often heard of Southern chivalry, but he was now able to appreciate it fully.

Southern chivalry, but he was now able to appreciate it fully. [Cor. Augusta paper. Present or a Flag.—The Richmond Desputch of the 20th says: Two ladies, Mrs. John James and Mrs. Pendleton, have arrived in Richmond, from Baltimore, bringing with them a beautiful flag of the Confederare States, which is to be presented to the Perrett Guarde of New-Orleans. Mrs. James, who presents the flag, has four sons in the Southern army, two of whom are members of the above-named company. The flag is large, and fabricated of the richest silk, and the tassels are of heavy blue and gold bellion. In a circle of 15 stars is the loscription: "Presented by the Isdies of Beltimore to the Perrett Guards of New-Orleans."

Southern Ignorance.- In addition to that most Southern Ignorance.—In addition to that most fus-y of military Generals, Sandrord, of the New-York Fires Division, the Jersey Runyon, the variant Schenck, see now that Brig.-Gen. Morris, "the American Korner," "he of the lyre and sword," the editor of The Home Journal, and author of "Woodman, Spare that Tree!" has been discharged from active revice in the Luncoln army. Seems to us the General was only in a short time. WILLIAM H. HURLBUT,-This person, who is

charged with hostility to the Government, is still in confinement in this city. A considerable number of commence it this cry, A constraint manner to people are under the impression that nothing will be gained by keeping him here. It is rumored that he will soon be released. No harm would result therefrom were he caveyed out of the Conf. dente S size. His disposal is in the hands of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Secretary of Stac.—[Richmond Disputab.

Hunter, Secretary of Sta 6.—[Richmond Dispitab.

The Personnet of the Congress is both striking and remarkable. The delegates are mostly new men, that is, at least so far as "Congressional" dignities are concerned; and the test ensemble is that of plain, farmer-looking, serious men, invested with a sort of anaffected Revolutionary simplicity. There are recognizable, however, in the body, several of the old members of the Washington Congress, whom the Soutains honored by summobing them to her own independent national controls, wortfully rewarding their former dent national councils, wortfully rewarding their fo

The President, the Hon. Howell Cobb, looks as farilliar as he ever did in the political marbles of Washington, although his theerful face is furzed with a new whisker, and one not of raven thats. As a chairman be man the admirable qualities of ease, readiness, and

diguity.

There was Toombs, too, another notability of Washington, looking dreadfully jaded, and speaking (as he all a face words to a motion on Saturday) in those ington, looking dreadfully indeed, and speaking has he cide few words to a mention on Saturday in those careless and alwently tones in which, in all his speeches, he procedes the sudden rise and swift and majestic flow of his elongence. Then there was Mr. Rengan of Taxas, with his open, practical face, no doubt as powerful a debater as ever; Mr. Benjamin of Louislans, classic and smiling as of yore; Mr. Keut of South Carolina, as incandescent and as unkempt as ever; and Mr. Curry of Alabama, who, beneath an extreme youthfulness of appendance, and that simplicity of manner peculiar to the true geneleman, has given evidence of a mind of the true geneleman, has given evidence of a mind of the rarest education and depth, which had already placed him in the "host rank of the former defenders of Southern rights at Washington, and had given a rare example there of the union of youth and modesty, with broad and solid faculties of statesmanship. Our recognition of Washington notabilities was of course partial. Neither Meser. Hanter, Boock, Pryor, Porcher Miles, "Aleck" Stephens, or Wigfall, of "Federal city" memory, were in their seats. [Richmond Examiner.

Views of the Cotton Planter.—A correspondent of The New Orleans Delle, writing from Hinde County, Mississippi, says: "The corn crop from the

Views of the Cotton Planters.—A correspondent of The New Orleans D. the, writing from Hinds County, Mississippi, says: "The corn crop from the late rains is now considered made, and the cotton, though a little late, looks finely and prondess a heavy yield. The planters, to a man, approved the factors' recommendation to hold their cotton back, and say they intended to do it may how, and would sooner turn every bale than that it enough by say means fall into the hands of the Northern vanishs. They were discussing the probabilities of gotting the surplus vegetables to the city, for the benealt of families of volunteers to the wars, wi heat paying treight. Mr. Williams, Superintendent of the dackson Railroad told me to-day that no freight would be charged. I left the ladies knitting yarn seeks and making up the good, warm winter generously furnished by the men.

TREACHERY DISCOVERED.-It has been reported TREACHERT DISCOVERED.—It has been reported that Gen. Becarrogard has detocted and promptly punished several traitors and protended friends who had been giving information to the enemy. It is to he hoped this process of retribution and justice will be continued until the Virginia border is purged. Mr. J. A. Thompson of the Wastington Light Infantry Volunteers relates to a member of the Committee from this ci y a tast which explains, in a great part, the severe and persistent attack and concentration by the enemy and persistent attack and concentration by the enemy on the Hampton Legion. A renegade shopkeeper who had supplied the Legion with milk when in camp near Ri-hamond, went over to the enemy before the battle and described fully the dress and equipments of the Legion. It is some consolation to know that this ras-cal renegade was detected, and shot on Monday, 2 th hat, by order of Gen. Bannegard. [Charleston Courier, August 2.

SICK AND SORROWING.—General Johnston neknowl-Ster AND SONROWING.—General Johnston ushnowly-edges eighteen hundred sick in the hospitals at Win-chester, when he gathered his forces to proceed to Ma-nazzas Junction. There were at that time twelve hundred sick in the Culpepper Court-House hospitals, whils the sick and wounded received at the hospitals at Charlottesville since the battle number overs thou-sand, and every farm-house in and around Controville and Mayerses, Junctical Controville sand, and every farm-house in and around Centraville and Manassas Junction is converted into a hopital, and filled with the sick and wounded. Poor fellows! Second sober thought comes to the sick bed when it finds no entrance into masked batteries. Hospitals contain many vivid pictures of the horrors of war, and Beauregard has, it appears, large collections of these just now for contemplation, the fruits of his labors as the willing war-servant of Jeff. Davis & Co., under whose auspices these Death's portrait-galleries have been supplied. Co., under whose auspines leries have been supplied.

GEN. BEAUREGARD S PROMOTION.—The following i writing, the United States Ordonnes officers have gone gut to the proving grounds with ten large Scinch however, that are to be sent immediately to Gen. Fremont at St. Louis.

"Measts Knap, Rudd & Co. employ a large number of hands night and day, in order to complete the Government of Gen. The Generals of the Army of the Confederates States are Samel Co-per, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and G. T. Beauregard:

Manassas, Va. July 31, 1961.

S.n.: Appreciating your services in the Larke of Manassas, and

DRAFTS AND MONEY CONFISCATED.-We are in-DEAFTS AND MONEY CONTINUATED,—We are the fewered by our bulless over that in many instances the favors of their correspondents at the South are ejected, and their correspondents at the South are ejected, and their correspondents in this city hear evidence of bacing been opened before they come to hand. A more antile house in this city has a large balance due it in Mebile, which their correspondent would wiring ly send lowered if permitted to do so by law.

[Louisville Journal,—It is stated on reliable information that T. F. Me where the reclourated Lightman, who volun-

T. F. Ale gher, the coloranded Lindman, who volun-teered to fight against Virginia, which led the way in defending the rights of forekners against the Know-Nothings of the North, was killed in the battle of the list. We rejoice to hear it. He deserves his face. Such a recental by foreigners of Virgidia's teroic in-terpolion in their behalf, as an law sion of her soil, demands no other doom. (Riebmond Dispatch.

departs to other doom. [Richmond Dispatch.
ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—Toe Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson of East Tennoscee, who has persistently opposed the action of his State, was arrested on the the rige of treasen in Lee Co. Va., on the 4th. He was on his way to What ington to claim a scat in Congress. He will probably be tried for treason, as we learn from The Northville Union and American, from which we extract the above.

VARIOUS WAR ITEMS.

THE 15TH N. Y. S. V .- The friends of the 15th (Col. J. McLeod Murphy's) Regiment will be gratified to leare that its position is settled. It is in Gen. Franktin's Brigade, on the right of the Division. It will therefore be favored with the more immediate presence of Gon. McCi-llan. Col. Murphy being the seni r Colonel of the Brigade, will also give his regiment the right of the line. On Friday, the 15th had the pleasure of a visit from Msj.-Gen. McClellan, Brig.-G. n. McDowell, and Brig.-Gen. Kea ney, accompanied by their respective staffs at the Headquarters of the regiment, at the Theological Seminary, about three miles from Alexandria, on the Fairfax read. From the top of the Observatory a reconnuis sailce was made of the country toward Fairfax.

THE VIRGISIA MILLYLA USWILLING TO PIGHT FOR Secession .- The following extract is from The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury's army correspondent, now

"The militis are being mustered in to-day, and many of them e me to it with considerable relations. There are some who have no ardent sympothy for the course. They will fight for the South, of course of obliges to fight, but they have the feeling that if it and not been for South Carolina Dore would have been no necessity for Eghting. Many others can bully spare the time Their outs are unharvested; their other crops are still for highling. Many others can budly spire the time. Their outs are unharvested; their other crops are still immature; they have no bands to work them but their own, and it is truly a maiter of sectors in ouverience and injury to be obliged to turn out. Yet in this section there are many who can fight, and who can be spared to fight, but who writt for, UNLESS THEY ARE CONFELLED TO IT. Be idea this, with the militi, will come out the ordinary discrement of the country, which will not come out without."

A MYSTERY THAT NEEDS EXPLANATION. - There seems something significant in the following, from the Ricamond (Va.) correspondence of The Charleston (S.

"The Government seems realously to control very thing they can from the public here. Up to this day (the 4th), since the light, no report is made of the wonsided or dead; nor will they allow those who have some and brothers at Manassas to go to accertain their fato, and "administer to their necessities if wounded. All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtals their information chiefly from the wounded who may brought here. The death of C.I. Fisher of North Carolina was not known until his body arrived, on its way to North Carolina."

The South would not conceal any intelligence unless ray to North Carolina."

The South would not conceal any intelligence unless

it was against them, and this mystery on their part looks most unfavorably, and can only be interpreted spainst them.

LIGHT ARTILLERY MES WASTED .- Capt. J. D. Chaffee has been authorized by the Secretary of Was to raise and organize a detachment of Light Artillery, to be mustered into service with all possible disparch to serve three years, or for the war. viduals, or sections of company, will be accepted by applying at Afton, Cheusogo County, within 15 days, with a copy of muster-rolls accompanying the

letter has been received from Edwin Colo of the 71st Regiment, Company A, dated at Kichwood, July 26, who states that himself, Charles Witpin, and Edward Henderson, of the same regiment, are prisoners at Richmond, and that they are in good health and well

TEXASON IN FORTRESS MONROE .- A latter from Fortress Monroe to a gentleman in this city relates a very singular discovery, as follows:

"We have made an important discovery, and hope this will being about a change. A few days ago a party of my company went out bathing at Mill Creek, near Fortress Monroe, and there discovered, to their near rortess aronnee, and there discovered, to their great surprise, as you may judge, an electric telegraph wire; and on inspection found it to connect the fort with Fox Hill, where it is said the enemy is intreached in strong numbers."

intreached in strong numbers."

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED CONFEDERATE AGENT IN
BOSTON.—On Tuesday Last Mr. Lothing, Assistant
United States District Attorney, received information
that a man named John Williams, of No folk. Virginia,
had served in this city the day previous. Efforts were
at once made to arrest blue, but for a time they were at one made to arrest description of the man had not been given. Yesterday, however, officers who had been given but track, found him at the office of the Baltimore and Nor olk Steamship Company, of which he was furnistly Nortolk meent. He has been stopping was formerly Nortolk agent. he was formerly Nortolk agent. He has been stopping at the Parker House, under the assumed name of "C. Jordan, Pittaburg, Penn." At the time of the breaking out of the reteklion, there was at Norfolk, under the charge, let tales of cotton belonging to parties in this city. This exiton was seized for the purpose of making fortifications, and the authorities gave him a receipt for it. His ostensible business here was to obtain from the owners of this cotton an agency to collect from the State of Vir. inia the pay for it, and he visited some of them, with this professed object, before his arrest.

ile arrest. The prisoner says he left Richmond the day after the The prisoner says in feet Richmond the day after the battle of Bail Run, and came to Bail Run are says of Nushville, for the purpose of seeing a child of his there. He was known at Bakimore, and finding himself an object of suspicion, be came here to see about the cotton. He is supposed to be an agent of the Confederate. States, purchasing supplies, &c. There is also reason to believe that he holds a cotamission as Major in the rebel army. He was charged with that, and did to down it recognition to the same and the same not deay it, remarking that he supposed his word would not be taken. He claimed, however, to be a Union man. He had no baggage at the Parker House, and mays he brought none from Baldimore. There is a letter in the Boston Post Office directed to "Joan Williams," and postmarked at Richmond, Va., which leads to the belief that he was expected here about the time. The Marchel telegraphe vesteries to the leads to the belief that he was expected here about this time. The Marshal telegraphed yesterday to the Provost Marshal of Bultimore and to the Secretary of State that Williams was here and asking what should be done with him. From Bultimore the answer came that they was a state of the stat be done with him. From Baltimore the answer came that they were awaiting orders from General Butler about him, and that he was to be held. This morning a dispatch came from the Secretary of State, Washington, directing his removal to Fort Lafayette, New-York, where other secondates are imprisoned, and in accordance with that order he was sent forward to-day in eastedy of officers.

MURDER OF A TRANSIER.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, as the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel W. F. Seall, were on the way to encamp near Bladensburg, and when just below the Government Printing Office, in "Swampoodle," a seldier, named Daniel Roberts, belonging to Company F, shot the teamster of his company, named Wolfe, killing him instantly.

stantly.

Roberts and others had been detailed non-grand to

the wagon, and, when at the spot named, he won the teamster, and asked to ride in the wagon; Wolfe refused to let him get in, as the team was h Woife refused to let him get in, as the team was heavily loaded. Roberts then cursed the driver, calling
him a d—d s—n of a b—h, when Wolfe dismounted
and walked to ward the soldier, who immediately levched his mucket and fired, the charge of ball and buckshot cutering his left side near the short ribs, inflicting a most horrid wound, which caused almost instant
death. Roberts was immediately arrested and taken to jail

by Lieut, J. R. Hadley. Justice Doun soon made his appearance, and, after the examination, on which the above facts were elicited, committed him. The prisoner appeared to be very little concerned about the affair, and expressed no regrets for committing the atroclous

hands of Datiel Roberts. Wotte, we under tand, re-sided in Baltimore, where he had a wife and two e ildien. He is said to have been a steady young men and was much liked by his fellow teamsters. The wound is one of the most horrists we ever wit-

The wound is one of the west horristo we ever whiteseed, the ordice being large enough to thrust in a man's hand. One of the rise was strattered, and the lungs and heart are horrisby mudited. Through the opening, the heart and other organs are plainly visible.

Gel. Should has asked that the prioner be returned to him for trial by military multerity (court-matricly, and the prisoner has been committed for the action of the auth-rities. In the measure, he has brea heavily ironed, and is kept closely confired.

[Washington Republican, 10 h.

The Richmond Disnitch in marrating the

the sould-rates. In the measure, he has orea nearly ironed, and is kept closely confired.

The Richmond Disputch, in narrating the achievements of the 8th Georgia Regiment at Buillian, close a graphic account of their valorous conduct under the first of the Federal troops as follows:

At leagth they withdrew from the fight. Their final rally was with some 60 men of the 600 they took in. Balakieva tells no more herele tale than this:

Into the valley of death marched the six hundred. As they retired, they passed Gen. Beauregard. Modrow node, fronted, raised his hat, and said: I salute the 8th teeting a wish my hat off. "Atter the roursement of the rounding with my hat off." After the roursement of the rounding to the 8th Regiment, The Disputch goes on to tell how the Georgia 7th was brought up to sustain the position thes had occuped, and how bravely they fought; but it appears that they were slauguetered very much in the same manner, the Colonel (Bartow) hains kill diamediately upon taking position. These detailed accounts of the lossest enstained by each regiment show a much greater loss of the rebels than the papers which publish hem have ever been willing to admit in the aggregate. Here are over 500 Georgians admitted to have been killed, an officially reported to have been completely "cut up," and to save had more than 200 killed and wounded. The North Carolina Regiment loss was less than that of the Union army!

that of the Union army!

GUN BOAT CONTRACTS—Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Capt. J. B. Ford, who has been to Cincinnati and Westington City for the purpose of offering bids for the building of two gunboats here, returned yesterday, and from him we learn the following: Ou Montrell Capt. day, and from im we learn the following: On Monday E. C. Eades of St. Louis was awarded the contract for building thirreen gunboats at \$89,000 each, to be completed and delivered at Cairo by the 5th of October, with the agreement that if not roady by that time he is to pay a forficient of \$500 per day on each boat for every day thereafter. The boats are to be 175 feet in length, 50 feet beam, and the eatire depth 15 feet 2 isches, and made of extra heavy timber. The engines are to be 22 in hes in diameter, 6 feet stroke, with five boilers. The boats are to be on the stern wheel order, but the wheel will be so arranged as not to show. There were about twenty bids offered from wheel order, but the wheel will be so arranged as not to show. There were about twenty bids offered from the West, varying from \$55,000 to \$110,000 per boot, Madison being the highest. The following were the listers from this city: J. B. Ford, J. H. Fawcett, Hill & Payne, Fownend & Co., W. n. Jones, Peter Tellos and Them as Humphreys. The hig est bid from here was \$15,000, and the lowest \$25,000. The person making the lowest bid perposent or complete the work in seventy days. Our builders are of the opinion that the bears cannot possibly be constructed in sixty days. We would not be surprised, after all, to lear of the contractor making proposals to build two or three of the beats here. [New-Alo. Ledger.

The WAY PHILADELPHIA FEXDS THE VOLUNTERESS—A GOOD ISSTITUTION.—Philadelphia has a

THE WAY PHILADELPHIA FEEDS THE VOLUN-TERRS—A GOOD INSTITUTION.—Philadelettia has a way of treating the volunt-sra who pass through her city, which is at once cheap, patrotic, benevolent, and every way worthy of initializa. The lunch sta-tion at the foot of Washington street, where most of the regiments passing through that city are treated to a good meal, was started by a poor man named S. N. Brown, and has gradually grown into an institution scarcely less important than the Park Barracks of this city, but, unlike the Barracks, it is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the people, and costs nothing either to the General, State, or City Govern-ment. Notice of the arrival of a regiment either going or coming, is telegraphed to the station, and whatever nd forthwith volunteer men and and forthwith videnteer men and women are seen flowing from the neighborhood round about to assist in preparing and serving a meal for their soldier geneta. Many of the first ladies of Pail-delphia have frequently volunteered their services in this way, and their pres-ence has left a charm to the entertainment, and im-parted a swestness and deli acy to the food not found in the Government-bought rations, cooked and served by his lines. by birelings.

SISTERS OF CHARITY-THE MILITARY HOSPITAL

Sterkes or Charity—The Military Hospital.

At Richmond.—A le ter from a Sister of Charity at Richmond, dated August 2, to friends in Baltimore, says The Catholic Marroe gives the following account of her bospital life, and furnishes evidence that the wounded of both armies, now under the care of the sisters, are nursed with equal tenderness:

"Tell " " she can think of me as sometime being with the wounded soldiers at the Military Hospital, which is under our care. Dr. Bell Gibson, formerly of Baltimore, is at the head; a kinder man to us could scarcely be found. It is an extensive field for the exercise of charity and surgery. What would my good brother and if we saw me dressing gunebat for the exercise of charity and surgery. What would my good brother say if he saw me dressing guneshot wounds? I find the experience of my own sufferings invaluable just no both with regard to making me compassionate the suferings of the others, and more expert in poultieing and dressing than I should otherwise be see we see all things happen for the best.

Our sobiers all seem satisfied and grateful for the care bestowed.

At the hospital we for the care bettowed. "At the hospital we have both our Southern braves and also Northern soldiers. Poor fellows, I pity them; for they must suffer much, and I expect many, many have left and

and Jackson, it was preclaimed that Jackson's brothers and taken an each to average Jackson's death by su-cretly killing one thousand Union soldiers. The tele-graph from Washington brought us last Wednesday the following significant intelligence:

No 1.—A brother of Jackson, the marders of Cel. Elloworth, was itely arrested near Gerat Falls, but after a slight examina-tion was released.

tion was released.

No. 2.—One of our pickets at Great Falls was shot in the leg-last night by a skulking lebel. Our troops turned out briskly and No. 2.—One of our pickets at Great Falls was shet in the leg net night by a shaking nebel. Our troops turned out briskly and secured the neighborhead, but the villain escaped.

The "alight examinations" are evidently all on one side. The Jackson party do their work more thoroughly—a thousand to one, at least. We learn wisdom very slowly constines.

[N. Y. Sunday Times.

DICKENS ON PRIFATERENIO.—Dickens thus holds.

Dickess on Privaterino.—Dickens thus holds for thin his weekly paper: "Can we wonder at the general exclamation of borror which arose in England when it was reported that the Southern States were about to let fly their privateers at the North!"

"Whom will they get! The patriot—the honest—the merrifal—the brave! No; the thieving drunkard—the home ide—the gang-driver—the slave-hunter—the Seven Deatly Sins for officers, all the passions for crew, the Apollyon himself for sading-master."

"The motive of a privateersman is plunder. He comes out to steal—to fight and steal—but not to fight if he can-but steal. The privateersman is the common enemy of

Lot steal. The private creman is the common enemy of mankind as the proate is, and he should be treated as such, and hanged by whomsoever can get a rope on his neck. The laws of God and man are against him." FREMOST'S BODY GUARD .- We learn that a company of cavalry is now forming in this city, intended to act a

the body guard of Gen. Frement, and to be composed of young gentlemen of education and respectability. The company is to be placed under the command of Capt. Churkes Zagonyi, who lately arrived in this city on the staff of Gen. Fremont. He is exercising that greatest care in the selection of his men. We understand that it is the intension to make this the cruck company of the West, and that the uniforms, horses, and equipments of the troop will be equal to anything in the United States. The company is nearly full, and we would advise our young men to apply immediately.

[St. Louis Benwerat.] THEATMENT OF PRISONERS.—The Richmond En-

The timest of Prisoners.—The Rickmond Exquirer indignantly denice the Northern accounts of inhumanity to the Northern troops, and adds:

"But even if it were true that we have been unkind to the prisoners, with what grace does the reproof come from those who, in their precipitate flight from Manussas, ecampered like buffalces away, without ever speaking one word of consolution to, or deing one kind act for their own wounded and dying, and who suffered the Confederates, whem they so hate, to bury even tueir dead. We hope to hear no more of our unkindness; it is too ridendons an idea even for a Yankes to indulge. There is no shadow of foundation for such a charge. To the fallen or unfortunate ten we will ever be generous. JAMES B. CLAY .- The Lexington Statesman, re-

James H. Clay.—The Lexington Stateman, remarking upon the overwhelming defeat of James B.
Clay as a candidate in Fayette for the Lower House of
the Legislature, thinks that he is entitled to extraordinary credit in not having been beaten more than he
was. The majority against him in Fayette as a candidate for the House was several hundreds greater than
the majority against Bech as a candidate for the Senster. If there is any honor to him in such a result, let
him enjoy it with whatever appetite he may.

We believe that James B. Clay is the most odious
thing in Fayette County, except Secession—and per-

thing in Fayette County, except Secession—and per-haps the more odious of the two. The secession that Payette would like best would be his secession from

their native State and the Southern Confede acy in the

Present war.

Lieut Westwood McCreery, of this city, who respect his post in the U.S. Army, reacted he of from Fort Pickons n few days ago, and has already taken service in the Confederate army.

PROMOTIONS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY .-- A CO. PROMOTIONS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—A correspondent of The Charleston Courier mays the following changes have been made among the general
officers. Major Whiting has been made a general, and
has taken command of the lamenced Be a brigade, and
Color el John W. Forney of the 1th Alabamians, has
teen assigned conounad as a Brigadier General of
the 9th, 10th, 11th Alabama, 35th Various and 11th
Mitsistips Bear, Allaton of Charleston, has been
appointed Major of the latter regiment, Col. Mott
commandiae.

THE BOSE OF CONTENTION.—The lead mines of The Bose or Coverention.—The lead inness of Missouri are the great bone of contention, now, between the secsion and lead troops out West. Green are of firste use in war without builters, and bullets cannot be made out of any accessible mate in!. The lead and from in this country, are in the Union possession, and the for ign stricles are estopped by the block-ade. There's a Lyon in the way, is Missouri, and be happens to be a formidable suimal who does not roar you very much, but his claws are terrible! LONG SPEECHES UNPLEASANT,-When a standard

Lond Species Unpermaner.—When a standard was presented to Col. Burneldo's Rhote Island Regiment at Washington, the M. C. spasking for the I dies who gave it made a long and tedious speech. Col. B., who finites long speeches, stood, with head uncovered, weiting with all the patience he could mister, the conclusion of the harange, upon which turning to the speaker, he remark d: "Very much obliged to yourself in—fall in," and immediately the regiment was on the march.

mediately the regiment was on the march.

"FLAT BURGLARY."—The New-Orleans banks, which are in good condition, platively refere to co-perate with the banks it the other as eding cities and States in a scheme to get up a financial currency system to sustain the Confederate Government. The New-Orleans journals are very severe in their strictures on the Davis & Co. Government. This looks like what Dogberry calls "flat burglary."

A volunteer, writing from the rest of grantless.

A volunteer, writing from the seat of war, thus ters by speaks of the quality of the contract clothing furnished them. He says "most of them will come home in their shirt sleeves, and with a flag of trace flying in the rear at that."

To the late three months' troops a bounty of \$30 per man is offered if they re-enlist for the war individually, \$.0 if they re-enlist by companies, and \$50 if they re-enlist by regiments. BUST TIMES AT MILLVILLE .-- We learn that the

BUST TIMES AT MILLUSLEE.—We learn that the Milly lie Manu'zoturing Company are running their works both day and raight with two sets of handa, turning out army clothes in great quantity. Such news is graifying. The prospect for woolen mills is far from discouraging. [Woonsocket Patriot.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says that when Gen. Garnett was killed in Western Virginin his body was taken care of, end-lined, and sont some to his friends; but when Colonel Cameron was killed by the rebels the near that were sent ofter his body were imprisoned. "Cast not your yearls before swine, lest they turn against and rend you."

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS. PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS,

The Albany Exercise Journal publishes the following list of promotions and appointments in the volunteer regiments of this State:

CENERAL HERDOGRAFTER, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADMITANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82:1

The following promotions and appointments have been underly the therefore in the New Forz Sene Volunteer regiments, engained parasent to "An set to authorize the embedying and equipment of a volunteer militie, and to provide for the public defense."

defense!"

FIRST RECIMENT.

Capt J. Frederick Floreson to be stajer, July 29, 1861, vice Jance M. Turner, tenged.

Sacond Regiment.

Capt. Win A. Cimetesd, to be Librusciani-Colonel, July 27, 1861, vice R. Weits Kanyes, resigned.

tapt. George H. Otie, to be Major, July 27, 1861, vice Richard D. Ricca, resigned.

Light. T. Liement Huddock, to be Captain, July 27, 1861, vice Greenest August 1861. Omnical, prosected.
Serg, Maj. Lear and Beneckt, to be Lieutenant, July 27, 1861
vi e Carin W. Link, Insepted.
Joseph J. Hagen, to be Easign, June 20, vice Lee Churchill

Joseph J. Hagen, to be Ensign, June 50, the resigned.
resigned.
George V. Bontelle to be Captele, August 1, 1961, vice John W. Arnaloge, resigned.
Edward Mortlit to be Ensign, July 19, 1961, vice George A. Hinchoosk, resigned.
FORETH LEGIMENT.

Energy Leonard F. Hepburn, to be Lieutenant, July 6, 1961, vice William S. Mouleur, resigned.
Sent John Howland Pell, to be Energy, July 6, 1961, vice Hepburn promoted.

Hepturn promoted.

FIFTH EXCITENT.

Charles F. Davis to be Eusign, July 5, 1811, vice Charles R SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Light. William I a to be Captain, July 6, 1961, vice Ja-

choenleber, resigned.
Lieut. Granze A. Branzen to be Captain, July 6, 1861, vice
Lee is Houshalm deceased.
Ensign Julius the Eosene to be Lieutepant, July 8, 1881, vice Ago Julius De Bosche to bo lorrose.

promotes.

Luccheries Heuster to be Identepant, July 6, 1981, vice
the Charles Heuster to be Identepant, n Frederick Thibant to be Lieutenant, July 11, 1861, vice

it, promoted.

to E. Faber De Four to be Ensign. July 11, 1861, vice inflian Bechter to be Ensign, July 6, 1861, vice De Boeche promoted.

H P. Seiverton to be Pasign, July 8, 1981, vice Hoge Rothe.

English Charles W. Present to be Capitaler June 13, vice Har Engle Alexins W. Present to be Captain; June 13, vice Harry Wright, resigned.
William S Andrews to be Engly, June 32, 1881, vice Thomas P. McKirsth, resigned.
Lieutenant-Colonn Noch L. Farnham to be Colonel, June 4, 1361 vice filleworth, decrawed.
Major John A. Crugier to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Farnham, promoted.

complied.

les MoK. Ledser to be Major, June 15, 1881, vice Cregler,

sed.

and Bernhard to be Lieutenant, June 4, 1881, vice Wm. evere jr. resigned. Co to resigned.

Andrew Underbill to be Lieutenant, June 29, 1851, vice Frank Vatos, resigned.

A. 1861, resigned.

TWILLTH REGIMENT.

Robert M. Richardon to be Leutenant-Colonel, June 19, 1961, vice James L. Graban, resigned.

TWESTIETH REGIMENT.

Adolph Recher to be Captain, July 6, 1861, vice William

Adolph nector to School, consistent of the Lieutenant, July 17, 1861, School, resigned Context for to be Lieutenant, July 17, 1861, Yiew William Knecht, respect.

Engas teorge Koenig to be Lieutenant, July 31, 1861, Yiee Philip Probert resigned.

George Much to be Ensign, July 17, 1861, Yiee Contentier. promoted. Charles Lorch to be Ensign, July 21, 1961, vice Keenig, pro-

TREATY-THIRD REGIMENT.
Lientenant Chester H. Cole to be Captain, July 29, 1861, vice R. bert H. Breit to be Lieutenant, July 29, 1981, vice Cole, Robert II. Drew to be Enrigh, July 29, 1961, vice Andrew J. Fuchus C. Mix to be Enrigh, July 29, 1961, vice Andrew J. Schott, resigned
THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.
Major Newton B. Lord to be Colonel, vice Wim. C. Browne,

Major Newton B. Loto de Control State of the Region of the beerge W. Clark to be Ensign, July 11, 1861, vice Charles O.

osburgh, resigned James R. O'Berrne to be Ensign, July 9, 1861, vice J. V. Wil-Hit, resign 4

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FOURTHENTH NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA, To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: On reading the report of Col. Hentzleman, l was much astonished at the manner in which he speaks

of the 14th Brooklyn Regiment. From his report is would appear that the 14th made but one charge. In this be must be mistaken. I spent four days in the camp of the 14th a few days after the battle, trying to camp of the 14th a few days after the battle, trying to trace out the fate of a young man belonging to it who fell in the last char, e the regiment made. And from the statements of every officer and man I conversed with, and from hundreds of incidents they spoke of, which certainly would not corroborate one another as they did unless the incidents had actually taken place, I am satisfied the regiment made three charges on the enemy's batteries besides other service (one the recapture of Ricket's Battery spoken of in his report). In the last charge they made, which was the last charge made on that part of the field, Col. Wood and the young man I spoke of were wounded.

made on that part of the field, Col. Wood and the young man I spoke of were wounded.

An incident relation to him will prove the regiment was in perfect order when making that enarge. The Sergeant of the company stated to me that he saw my friend on the last charge; that his attention was called to him from his advancing two or three feet out of the line, and the Sergeant spoke to him to shorten to his place in the line. This incident would prove that the regiment was in good order at this time. Just as the 14th broke from this charge, the panic set in on this part of the field. In conversing with the prisoners at Washington, they spoke more of the 14th ("the men with red breeches") than any other regiment, as they did them the most harm, and that they supposed them to be the Fire Zonaves. And now let me state that the 14th drove the enemy out of three batteries but were above facts were elicited, committed him. The prisoner appeared to be very little concerned about the affair,
and expressed no regrets for committing the atrocious
deed.

The numbered man Wolfe was placed in a wagon
and taken to the july, where an impost was held yesterday afternoon by Cormer Woodward. The verdict of the jury was that he came to ble death by the

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

DELIVERY OF ARMS AND ACCOUNTERMENTS. In accordance with an order issued by Commissary. General Welch, the commandant of each regiment of the New-York State Militia which has been mustered and mustered out of the service of the United States, has caused all arms and equipments intrusted to their commend to be deposited in the Regimental Armory for such inspection as may be deemed expedient.

Gen. Welch stated facture in his order that represent

totions have been made to him that means and equipments belonging to New-York have been offered for sale by men calling themselves soldiers of the State, and quations all persons against purch sing outle arms and equipments, as they will be claimed and taken whenever found by their departments. With but few exceptions all the State arms and accourant ments have been returned, and are being put in order for future use. A number of men attacked to the three-months regiments, clands tinely carried away their a ms, and doubtless endeavored to dispose of them, as they had been heard to threaten that they would seize and sell any property of the State that they co da l y their sands on, in order to remunerate them selves for losses sustained while in the service. These who noted in this manner were recruited to fill up the State reg ments at the time of their departure, and consequently felt no other interest in the organization than to use their p sition for acting in so nefarious a macner, Nearly all of the muskets have been delivered up, and the main loss will be in Union econterments, such cape, pouches, canteeue, water-proof tlankets, &co The total I as will not however be very great.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. A recent appointee asks "What text books bave been designated by the As-istant Adjutant-General for the several arms of the service?" to which we answer note. The military authorities have recently issued & volume called the United States Tactics which emcraces a portion of Scott's and nearly the whole of Hardee's tactics. Officers should read up thoroughly in Hurdee as nearly all the drilling will be in light indantry on the Hardce basis. What pay do we receive who calist for the war

Thirteen dollars per meath. "What bonus in money when discharged?" On

hundred dollars. "How much of a land warrant?" This matter has

not yet been decided by Congress.

"How is the \$30 beaus to be paid for three-months men returning, and when?" No such amount is to be paid. It was contemplated to pay a bonus of \$30 to

each man who regulisted, provided he remained at his station instead of returning home, but none of the three-mont s men were inclined so to do, consequently the matter was dropped. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. In addition to the provision already made, Quarter muster-General Artour has received orders to efford

sateistence for a company of 47 men under Capt. Trepp, Berdan's Sharpehooters; Empire Zouaves 41 men, Capt. Harring; Yates Rifles, 32 men, Capt. Draper; Mechanics' Rifles, 32 men, Capt. Brinckerhoof; Col. S-rrell's Regiment, 32 men, Capt. Rink; Yates Rises 32 men, Capt. F. Turner; New York Rifles, 32 men, Capt. Siegel; Yates Rifles, 32 men, Capt. Coulon; and Empire Zouaves, 35 men, Capt. Cumberland. A number of tents were sent from this Department

esterday afternoon to New-Dorp, Staten Island, for the use of the 55th Regiment, Col. De Trobriand This Department is now required to furnish all the knabancks; haversacks, and canteens required by the State troops.

All deserters from the army who may be arrested hereafter will be taken to Fort Lafayotte and tried by Court-Martial. A reward of \$30 will be paid to any person arresting a deserter.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment is expected to march for the seat of war to-morrow. It numbers about 1,200 men. A stand of regimental colors, the gift of Major General Anderson, will be presented to-day by Major Canwford, the surgeon of the First Artillery at Fort Sumter. The colors were manufactured by Tilfany & Co., and are elegantly finished. The camp at Riker's Island is uneleganty finished. The camp at Riker's Island is under strict military discipline. A large number of the
men are at present absent on furlough, but will report
them-elves in time for the departure of the legislent.
Some of them have gone a distance into the country to
visit friends before their departure. This will obviate the recently for dismissing the regiment the day
before their departure, to bid their friends good bye,
which has heretofore been the source of so much delay
in the marching of regiments.

THE ENCAMPMENTS AT EAST NEW YORK. The magnificent field at East New-York, so well mown to our State militia, and on which the 2d Scott Life Guard was formerly encamped, is now occupied by the regiment known as the Washington Grays. Recently the regiment has been supplied with camp and kitchens for the regiment has been built. The Washington Grays number at present between four and five hundred men. Two companies were mustored into the Uu ted States service on Wednesday last, and two others will be ready to-day. Beside these, other companies are in various stages of progress. It is said that one of the company organizations of the toth, with about fifty men, will join the Grays. Under favorable circumstances the regiment will be ready for the field in two weeks. The headquarters in this city are at No. 534 Broadway.

Quite a lively business was done about the city yesterday in the way of recruiring, and nearly all the offices had an inquiring throng about their doors.
There was also considerable bustle at the recruiting offices in the Park. The 1st Regiment, Union Brigade, now number

about 200 men, who are quartered in this city. The commandant, Col. Viete, formerly of the 7th Regiment, served in the Mexican war. Headquarters, No. 428 Broadway. The Cameron Light Infantry, now encamped on

Staten Island, near the first landing, at Camp Morrison, expects to have 300 men mustered in by the end of the week. Headquarters, No. 491 Broadway.

The first troop of the New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. F. Deckel, was mustered into the service on Saturday, at Yonkers, where they are quartered. Several of the Prossian officers recently arrived have joined the corps, having successfully passed the preliminary examination. Col. Dickel calculates upon companie s from Boston, Albany, and Cortland Village. Headquarters, 542 Broadway. Recruiting offices: Great Eastern House, Sixth avenue, between Thirty-second and

Thirty third streets, and 37 and 39 Bowery.

A company of sixty men, recruited for the Hawlens Zouaves, will leave for Fortrese Monroe, via Baltimore, to-day.

Col. Shaler reports another company ready to be mustered into the 1st Regiment U. S. Consseurs. This makes seven companies already mustered, three of which are qua tered at Willett's Point, and the re-

mainder at Palace Garden.

Four companies for different regiments were inspected yesterday at the lower Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, by Lieut.-Col. Zook and Major Beswerth. The Tammany regiment still keeps an office in the

ld Wigwam, for the purpose of recruiting and to give us relief certificates to the wives and families of sol diers now at the seat of war. The regiment has 920 men in the field, and about 90 pore are want THE FIRST REGIMENT L. I. VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment received their uniform frock-coats yes terday, and are now fully armed and equipped. The only obstacle to their perfect success is the want of ex-operation on the part of the New-York Relief Committee, who decline extending aid to such of the volun-teers as have families in this city. An officer of the

regime A in a communication on the subject says:

The Naver sands thus: Three companies belong to
Brooklyn, and have there received relat allighoug. The
'est are from New-York State and City.
But Naw-York Managers nave not reorganized say
but New-York City Regiments—and race e-rac
Ercallyn Managers any members of these regiments.